

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1775.

LONDON.
PROTEST.
HOUSE OF LORDS.Die Martis, 7^o Feb. 1775.

THE Lord president reported, that the managers for the Lords had met the managers for the commons at a conference, which, on the part of the commons was managed by Lord North, who acquainted the managers for the lords, that they had taken into consideration the state of his Majesty's colonies in North America, and had agreed upon an address to be presented to his Majesty, to which they desired the concurrence of this house.

Then his Lordship read the address delivered at the conference--and the same being again read by the clerk, the Earl of Dartmouth and the Marquis of Rockingham both rising to speak, a debate arose who should speak first, the question was put, whether the Earl of Dartmouth shall now be heard? It was resolved in the affirmative.

Moved to agree with the commons in the said address, by filling up the blank with (*Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and*) which being objected to, and a question stated thereupon; after a long debate, the previous question was put, whether the main question shall be now put? Contents 90, proxies 14, in all 104; not contents 27; it was resolved in the affirmative.

Dissentient.

1st. The previous question was moved, not to prevent the proceeding in the address, communicated at the conference with the commons, but in order to present the petitions of the North American merchants and of the West-India merchants and planters, which petitions the house might reject it frivolous, or postpone if not urgent, as it might seem fit to their wisdom; but to hurry on the business to which these petitions so materially and directly related, the express prayer of which was, that they might be heard before "any resolution may be taken by this right honourable house respecting America," to refuse so much as to suffer them to be presented, is a proceeding of the most unwarrantable nature and directly subversive of the most sacred rights of the subject. It is the more particularly exceptionable, as a lord in his place, at the express desire of the West-India merchants, informed the house, that if necessitated so to do, they were ready, without counsel or farther preparation, instantly to offer evidence to prove, that several islands of the West-Indies could not be able to subsist after the operation of the proposed address in America. Justice in regard to individuals, policy with regard to the public, and decorum with regard to ourselves, required that we should admit this petition to be presented. By refusing it justice is denied.

2^{dly}. Because the papers laid upon our table by the ministers, are so manifestly defective, and so avowedly curtailed, that we can derive from them nothing like information of the true state of the object on which we are going to act, or of the consequences of the resolutions which we may take. We ought, (as we conceive) with gladness to have accepted that information from the merchants, which if it had not been voluntarily offered, it was our duty to seek: There is no information concerning the state of our colonies (taken in any point of view) which the merchants are not far more competent to give than governors or officers, who often know far less of the temper and disposition, or may be more disposed to misrepresent it than the merchants. Of this we have a full and melancholy experience in the mistaken ideas on which the fatal acts of the last parliament were formed.

3^{dly}. Because we are of opinion that in entering into a war, in which mischief and inconvenience are great and certain (but the utmost extent of which it is impossible to foresee) true policy requires that those, who are most likely to be immediately affected, should be thoroughly satisfied of the deliberation with which it was taken; and we apprehend that the planters, merchants, and manufacturers, will not bear their losses and burthens brought on them by the proposed civil war, the better for our refusing so much as to hear them previous to our engaging in that war; nor will our precipitation in resolving, add much to the success in executing any plan that may be pursued.

We protest therefore against the refusal to suffer such petitions to be presented, and we thus clear ourselves to our country, of the disgrace and mischief which must attend this unconstitutional, indecent, and improvident proceeding.

RICHMOND,
PONSONBY,
ROCKINGHAM,
WYCOMBE,
EFFINGHAM,
TORRINGTON,
STANHOPE,
CHOLMONDELEY,

PORTLAND,
CAMDEN,
FITZWILLIAM,
SCARBOROUGH,
ABERGAVENNY,
ABINGDON,
CRAVEN,
COURTENAY,
TANKERVILLE.

Then the main question was put, whether to agree with the commons in the said address, by inserting the words (*Lords Spiritual and Temporal*)

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Contents 87, Not contents, 27.

Dissentient.

1st. Because the violent matter of this dangerous address, was highly aggravated by the violent manner in which it was precipitately hurried through the house, Lords were not allowed the interposition of a moment's

time for deliberation, before they were driven headlong into a declaration of civil war. A conference was held with the commons, an address of this importance presented, all extraneous information, although offered, positively refused; all petitions arbitrarily rejected, and the whole of this most awful business received, debated, and concluded, in a single day.

2^{dly}. Because no legal grounds were laid in argument or in fact, to show that a rebellion, properly so called, did exist in Massachusetts-bay, when the papers of the latest date, and from whence alone we derive our information, were written. The overt acts to which the species of treason affirmed in the address ought to be applied, were not established, nor any offenders marked out; but a general mass of the acts of turbulence, said to be done at various times and places, and of various natures, were all thrown together, to make out one general constructive treason: Neither was there any sort of proof of the continuance of any unlawful force, from whence we could infer that a rebellion does now exist. And we are the more cautious of pronouncing any part of his Majesty's dominions to be in actual rebellion, because the acts of constructive treason under that branch of the statute of Edward the third, which describes the crime of rebellion, have been already so far extended by the judges, and the distinctions thereupon so nice and subtle, that no prudent man ought to declare any single person in that situation, without the clearest evidence of uncontrollable overt-acts to warrant such a declaration: Much less ought so high an authority as both houses of parliament to denounce to severe a judgement against a considerable part of his Majesty's subjects, by which his forces may think themselves justified in commencing a war, without any further order or commission.

3^{dly}. Because we think that several acts of the last parliament, and several late proceedings of administration with regard to the colonies, are real grievances, and just causes of complaint, and we cannot, in honour or in conscience, consent to an address which commends the temper by which proceedings, so very intemperate, have been carried on; nor can we persuade ourselves to authorize violent courses against persons in the colonies, who have resisted authority, without at the same time redressing the grievances which have given but too much provocation for their behaviour.

4^{thly}. Because we think the loose and general assurances given by the address, of future redress of grievances in case of submission, is far from satisfactory, or at all likely to produce their end, whilst the acts complained of continue unrepealed or unamended, and their authors remain in authority here; because these advisers of all the measures which have brought on the calamities of this empire will not be trusted, whilst they defend as just, necessary, and even indulgent, all the acts complained of as grievances by the Americans; and must therefore, on their own principles, be bound in future to govern the colonies in the manner which has already produced such fatal effects: And we fear that the refusal of this house so much as to receive, previous to determination (which is the most offensive mode of rejection) petitions from the unoffending natives of Great Britain and the West-India islands, affords but a very discouraging prospect of our obtaining hereafter any petitions at all, from those whom we have declared actors in rebellion, or abettors of that crime.

Lastly. Because the means of enforcing the authority of the British legislature is confined to persons, of whose capacity for that purpose, from abundant experience, we have reason to doubt; and who have hitherto used no effectual means of conciliating, or of reducing those who oppose that authority: This appears in the constant failure of all their projects; the insufficiency of all their information, and the disappointment of all the hopes which they have for several years held out to the public. Parliament has never refused any of their proposals, and yet our affairs have proceeded daily from bad to worse, until we have been brought, step by step, to that state of confusion, and even civil violence, which was the natural result of these desperate measures.

We therefore protest against an address amounting to a declaration of war, which is founded on no proper parliamentary information; which was introduced by refusing to suffer the presentation of petitions against it (although it be the undoubted right of the subject to present the same) which followed the rejection of every mode of conciliation; which holds out no substantial offer of redress of grievances; and which promises support to those ministers who have inflamed America, and grossly misconducted the affairs of Great-Britain.

RICHMOND,
CRAVEN,
ARCHER,
ABERGAVENNY,
ROCKINGHAM,
WYCOMBE,
COURTENAY,
TORRINGTON,
PONSONBY,

CHOLMONDELEY,
ABINGDON,
PORTLAND,
CAMDEN,
EFFINGHAM,
STANHOPE,
SCARBOROUGH,
FITZWILLIAM,
TANKERVILLE.

To the honourable the Commons of Great-Britain, in parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the merchants, traders and others, of the city of London, concerned in the commerce of North-America,

sheweth,

THAT your petitioners are all essentially interested in the trade to North-America, either as exporters and importers, or as vendors of British and foreign goods for exportation to that country.

That your petitioners have exported, or sold for exportation to the British colonies in North-America, very

large quantities of the manufactures of Great-Britain and Ireland; and in particular the staple articles of wool, linen, iron, and linen, also those of cotton, silk, leather, pewter, tin, copper, and brass, with almost every British manufacture: Also large quantities of foreign linens, and other articles imported into these kingdoms, from Flanders, Holland, Germany, the east countries, Portugal, Spain, and Italy, which are generally received from those countries, in return for British manufactures.

That your petitioners have likewise exported, or sold for exportation, great quantities of the various species of goods imported into this kingdom from the East-Indies, part of which receive additional manufacture in Great-Britain.

That your petitioners receive returns from North-America to this kingdom directly, pig and bar iron, timber, staves, naval stores, tobacco, rice, indigo, deer and other skins, beaver, and furs, train oil, whale-bone, bees wax, pot and pearl ashes, drugs and dying woods, with some bullion; and also wheat, flour, Indian corn, and salted provisions, when (on account of scarcity in Great-Britain) those articles are permitted to be imported.

That your petitioners receive returns circuitously from Ireland (for flax-seed, &c. exported from North-America) by bills of exchange on the merchants of this city, trading to Ireland, for the proceeds of linens imported into these kingdoms. From the West-Indies (in return for provisions, lumber and cattle, exported from North-America, for the use and support of the West-India islands) by bills of exchange on the West-India merchants, for the proceeds of sugar, molasses, rum, cotton, coffee, or other produce imported from those islands into these kingdoms. From Italy, Spain, Portugal, France, Flanders, Germany, Holland and the east countries, by bills of exchange or bullion, in return for wheat, flour, Indian corn, fish and lumber, exported from the British colonies in North-America for the use of those countries.

That your petitioners have great reason to believe, from the best information they can obtain, that on the balance of this extensive commerce, there is now due from the colonies in North-America, to this city only, two millions sterling, and upwards.

That by the direct commerce with the colonies and the circuitous trade thereon depending, some thousands of ships and vessels are employed, and many thousands of seamen are bred and maintained; thereby increasing the naval strength and power of Great-Britain.

That in the year 1765, there was a great stagnation of the commerce between Great-Britain and her colonies, in consequence of an act of parliament, entitled "An act for granting and applying certain stamp duties, and other duties in the British colonies and plantations in America; &c." By which the merchants trading to North-America, and the artificers employed in the various manufactures consumed in those countries, were subjected to many hardships.

That in the following year, the said act was repealed, under an express declaration of the legislature, that, "the continuance of the said act would be attended with many inconveniences, and might be productive of consequences greatly detrimental to the commercial interests of these kingdoms;" upon which repeal the trade to the British colonies immediately resumed its former flourishing state.

That in the year 1767, an act passed, entitled, "An act for granting certain duties in the British colonies and plantations in America, &c." which imposed certain duties to be paid in America on tea, glass, red and white lead, painters colours, paper, paste-board, mill-board, and scale board, when the commerce with the colonies was again interrupted.

That in the year 1770, such parts of the said act as imposed duties on glass, red and white lead, painters colours, paper, paste-board, mill-board, and scale-board, were repealed, when the trade to America soon revived; except in the article of tea, on which a duty was continued to be demanded on its importation into America, whereby that branch of our commerce was nearly lost.

That in the year 1773, an act passed, entitled, an act "To allow a drawback of the duties of customs on the exportation of tea to his Majesty's colonies or plantations in America; and, to empower the commissioners of the treasury to grant licences to the East-India Company, to export tea, duty-free, &c."

By the operation of these and other laws, the minds of his Majesty's subjects in the British colonies have been greatly disquieted, a total stop is now put to the export trade with the greatest and most important part of North-America, the public revenue is threatened with a large and fatal diminution, your petitioners with grievous distress, and thousands of industrious artificers and manufacturers with utter ruin: Under these alarming circumstances, your petitioners receive no small comfort, from a persuasion, that the representatives of the people, newly delegated to the most important of all trusts, will take the whole of these weighty matters into their most serious consideration; and your petitioners humbly pray this honourable house, that they will enter into a full and immediate examination of that system of commercial policy, which was formerly adopted, and uniformly maintained, to the happiness and advantage of both countries; and will apply such healing remedies as can alone restore and establish the commerce between Great-Britain and her colonies, on a permanent foundation.

And your petitioners also humbly pray, that they may be heard by themselves or agents, in support of this petition.

Published by authority of the committee,
THOMAS LANE, chairman.

SHewETH,

THAT your petitioners did, on Monday the 21d instant, present an humble petition to this honourable house, stating the nature and importance of the commerce between Great-Britain and America. The repeated interruptions which of late years have happened therein: the alarming state to which that commerce is at present reduced; and the true cause, as your petitioners apprehend, of the same; and relying on the justice of this honourable house to take the whole of the weighty matters so stated into their most serious consideration, did humbly pray, that this house would enter into a full and immediate examination of that system of commercial policy which had formerly been adopted and uniformly maintained to the happiness and advantage of both countries, and would apply such healing remedies, as can alone restore and establish the commerce between Great-Britain and America, on a permanent foundation.

Your petitioners have ever conceived an opinion, resulting from education and confirmed by reason and experience, that the connection between Great-Britain and America originally was, and ought to be, of a commercial kind; and that the benefits derived therefrom to the mother country are of the same nature. And observing the constant attention which the British legislature had for more than a century given to these valuable objects, they have been taught to admire the regulations, by which that connection had been preserved, and those benefits secured, as the most effectual institution which human wisdom could have framed for those salutary purposes; presuming therefore, on this opinion and supported by this observation, your petitioners beg leave to represent to this honourable house, that the fundamental policy of those laws of which they complain, and the propriety of enforcing, relaxing or amending the same, are questions inseparably united with the commerce between Great-Britain and America; and consequently, that the consideration of the one cannot be entered on without a full discussion of the other.

Your petitioners observe, by the votes of this honourable house, that a committee hath been appointed, to take into consideration certain papers, presented to this house, by Lord North on Thursday, the 19th instant; and by the titles and dates of said papers, and in particular of No 148 and 149 of the same: Your petitioners are warranted in presuming, that the said papers contain matters respecting the present situation of America, and essentially concerning the mutual interests of your petitioners, and that country.

Under all these circumstances your petitioners find reason sincerely to lament, that this honourable house has thought fit to refer the consideration of their said petition to any other committee, than that to which the said papers had previously been referred; and your petitioners conceive that by the resolution to which this house hath come respecting the reference of their said petition, they are absolutely precluded from the benefit of such a hearing, in support of their said petition, as can alone procure them that relief which the importance and present deplorable state of their trade require.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray this honourable house, that they will take the premises into their immediate consideration, and will direct, that your petitioners may be heard by themselves, or their agents, in support of their said former petition; and that no resolution respecting America, may be taken by this honourable house, or by any committee thereof, until your petitioners shall have been fully heard in support of their said petition.

Published by authority of the committee,

Jan. 26. THOMAS LANE, Chairman.

Jan. 28. Yesterday the committee of merchants, traders and others, concerned in the American commerce, attended at the house of commons and the house having resolved itself into a committee of the whole house, according to the order of Monday last, Mr. Thomas Woodbridge, one of the committee of American merchants, was called to the bar when he addressed the committee in the following words:

"I am directed by the committee of merchants, traders, and others of the city of London, concerned in the commerce of America, to represent to this honourable committee, that merchants revealing at this bar the state of their affairs, is a measure which all would wish to avoid, unless upon such great occasions as the present, when the public weal is evidently at stake, when their duty as good subjects requires it of them; but when the mode of examination is such as totally precludes them from answering the great public object (which in their opinion, is clearly the case at present) they beg leave humbly to signify, that they wave appearing before the committee which has been appointed, and that the merchants are not under any apprehensions respecting their American debts, unless the means of remittance should be cut off by measures that may be adopted in Great-Britain."

Feb. 8. Any vacancies that death may make among the officers that are gone or going to act against the Americans, are to be immediately filled up by sergeants and corporals, and the common soldiers will all have a chance of promotion in this expedition. By this story the soldiers are all in high spirits, and very glad of the opportunity of leaving England and peace.

Orders are sent to Woolwich for a train of artillery to be got ready with all expedition to be shipped with the troops destined for Boston.

March 4. We hear a motion of the first importance will be made in the house of lords, in the course of the next week, by one of the leading members of administration.

March 7. We hear from good authority, that it is intended to put the refractory colonies under military government, and to grant especial charters and privileges to those of them that are obedient.

It is reported that the ministry have received some accounts of a very alarming nature from the British minister at Versailles, of the designs of that court in conjunction with the court of Madrid.

March 8. A very full and late house is expected this day in the house of commons, as the Massachusetts-Bay fishery bill is to be read a third time. When the

amendments to this bill were reported and agreed to on Monday last, those for the bill expatiated on the necessity of the measure, as the only moderate means of bringing the disobedient provinces to a sense of their duty, without involving the empire in a civil war; and said, that the Americans would not be deprived of any one right whatsoever; that the fishery belonged to Britain; that permission to fish was a matter of indulgence; that those who, by their dutiful and obedient conduct, might deserve such an indulgence, would certainly have it, and those who did not, could not, with justice, complain, because they would thereby be stripped of no property, nor deprived of any privilege; for if they were miserable or distressed, it was beyond question clear, that it could only proceed from their own choice — To this it was answered, that the bill would not serve any one purpose for which it was framed; and even if it should, it would be fraught with every degree of injustice, bad policy, and cruelty, that was possible to enter into the mind of man to conceive. — Mr. Burke observed, that we were now blindly rushing on to ruin and destruction; we were wantonly and passionately doing what we never could again undo. He said, he is now in being, says he; we may, nay indeed, we must, if the present measures be adopted, certainly annihilate it. The most abject, insignificant, and worthless person that ever breathed, may murder a man, but the greatest collective body that ever met cannot restore him to life; just so it will be with your Newfoundland fishery; destroy, or even interrupt it once, and you will never again be able to make it return into its former channels. But even supposing that you should embark heartily in the cause, however impracticable such a scheme in many other respects may be, will any man convergent in the extent of the fishery, the numerous conveniences, &c. the New-England men have of carrying it on, pretend to say, that the facts endeavoured to be established this day at your bar, deserve a moment's serious consideration; when it is notorious that 500,000, must be advanced in this trade before any return whatever can be made?

He expatiated largely on the direful effect: this bill must produce in those places, where both their food and all the means of procuring it, depended on the fishery; famine in such an event, he said, must be inevitable; and whether it would not be more humane to butcher them at once, than to starve them by a designed and pre-determined famine, could hardly admit of a question. He observed, that it had been much relied on by the gentlemen on the other side, that the respective governors were invested with a power to prevent the evils predicted, should the present bill be passed into a law; but this he contended was by no means the case, particularly in Connecticut and Rhode Island, where the governors not being appointed by the crown, were precluded from exercising that discretionary power on which the friends of the bill offered to defend its justice and practicability. In short, he concluded his speech with bestowing on the bill almost every opprobrious epithet in the English language; observing, that it was the blackest, most tyrannical, and oppressive act, that ever passed. The lord advocate of Scotland closed the debate. He owned that the constitution of the colonies was formed on the same plan with that of the mother country; but contended, that we nevertheless had a superintending power over them, and said, that he had diligently attended to the several charters granted to them, and could never, on the most impartial perusal, discover a single sentence contrary to the supreme superintending power which Great-Britain now claimed.

On Monday Mess. Lester and Davis attended, according to their summons, at the house of commons, to give the house such information as they required relative to the Newfoundland fishery; they went through their examination with great ease, and to the general satisfaction of the whole house. After which the blanks to refrain the New-England fishery were filled up, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

March 10. Deputations are sent from hence to Boston, to try several persons in America.

We hear from East-Devon, Nottinghamshire, that two troops of Elliot's light dragoons, quartered at that place, received orders for drafting five men out of each troop in order to go to America. When the officers acquainted the men, that they who chose to go might turn out, eighteen voluntarily offered themselves, and they are to call lots which of them are to go.

Recruiting parties are sent to different parts of the kingdom to raise a number of men, that are to be incorporated in all the regiments of foot.

Extract of a letter from Cork, March 1.

"Most of the troops destined for America are arrived here. Both officers and men never went upon an expedition with greater reluctance than on the present intended one. I shudder at the consequences of being obliged to fight against our fellow-subjects."

This morning upwards of 1200 drums were sent down the river, to be carried to the Downs, in order to be put on board the transports bound to America.

It is assured as a fact in the city, that the ministry have lately received some accounts from France and Spain, which have thrown them into great confusion, not knowing what steps are proper to be taken in so critical an affair; for that France has a large body of forces ready to make a descent upon Ireland, as soon as the forces are sent from thence to America, and that the Spaniards have a large fleet ready to attack some of the western islands, but it is generally believed that Jamaica is their principal object.

By the bill now depending for restraining the commerce and navigation of the American colonies, particularly their fishery, after reciting the former acts, by which such trade and navigation were permitted, it enacts, "That during the combinations and disorders which at this time prevail within the province of Massachusetts-Bay and New-Hampshire, and colonies of Connecticut and Rhode-Island, it being unjust that the inhabitants of the said provinces and colonies should enjoy the said privileges of trade to which his majesty's obedient subjects are intitled, after a time to be limited; and during the continuance of this act, no merchandises enumerated by former acts, being the manufacture of the above provinces; which are to be brought to some other British colony, or to Great-Britain; or any merchandises, which shall at that time have been imported into the said province or colonies, shall be shipped from any of the said provinces or colonies to any place whatsoever, other than to Great-Britain, or some

of the British islands in the West-Indies; and that no other merchandises whatsoever, of the manufacture of the said provinces or colonies, or which shall at any time have been imported into the same, shall after the said limited time, be shipped from any of the said colonies to any place whatsoever, except Great-Britain, Ireland, or the British islands in the West-Indies, on forfeiture of ship and cargo.

Also, that after a limited time, and during this act, no sort of wings, salt, or any goods or commodities whatsoever (except horses, victuals, and linen cloth, the produce and manufacture of Ireland, and linen cloth, the victualling his majesty's ships, and for his majesty's forces or garrisons, or the produce of the British islands in the West-Indies) shall be imported on any pretence whatsoever, unless such goods be shipped in Great-Britain, and carried directly from thence, upon forfeiture of goods and vessel.

Likewise, that if any vessel, not belonging to Great-Britain or Ireland, or the islands of Guernsey or Jersey, shall be found, after the limited time, carrying on any fishery upon any part of North-America; or having on board materials for such fishery, unless the master produce to the commander of any of his Majesty's ships of war stationed for the superintendence of the American fisheries, a certificate under the hand of the governor of the colonies of Quebec, Newfoundland, Saint John, Nova Scotia, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, Georgia, East-Florida, or West-Florida, setting forth that such vessel hath cleared out from some one of the said colonies, and that she actually belongs to his Majesty's subjects, inhabitants of the said colony, it shall be lawful for any of the commanders of any of his Majesty's ships of war stationed for the protection of the fishery upon the coast of North-America, to seize and prosecute all such vessels, with a proviso, that nothing herein contained shall extend to any vessel belonging to the French King, which shall be found fishing, and not carrying on any illicit trade.

These constraints to be discontinued, so soon as obedience to the laws shall be restored. Persons giving false certificates to be declared incapable of serving his majesty, and subject to other pains and penalties."

PHILADELPHIA.

Extract of a letter from New-York, April 19.

"This morning the snow Sir William Johnson, Capt. Dean, arrived here from London, but fast from the Downs, in 31 days. — The intelligence he brings is not so agreeable as could be wished. The papers are as late as the 5th of March. Capt. Dean says, that 16 men of war and 93 transports are certainly coming out to America; he lay among them at Spithead; that terms would be first offered, that each government should annually raise a certain sum for the support of the fleet and army of Great-Britain; that complied with, in our own way, an amicable accommodation would soon follow."

ANNAPOLIS. April 17.

The general assembly of this province, is further prorogued to Monday the 5th day of June next.

The following was received yesterday, hand-bill, by express.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24, 1775.

An express arrived at five o'clock this evening, by which we have the following advices.

Watertown, Wednesday morning, near 10 of the clock.

TO all friends of American liberty, be it known, that this morning before break of day, a brigade consisting of about 1000 or 1,200 men landed at Phipp's farm, at Cambridge, and marched to Lexington, where they found a company of our colony militia in arms, upon whom they fired without any provocation, and killed six men, and wounded four others. By an express from Boston we find another brigade are now upon their march from Boston, supposed to be about 1000. The bearer, Trail Brissel is charged to alarm the country quite to Connecticut; and all persons are desired to furnish him with fresh horses, as they may be needed. I have spoken with several, who have seen the dead and wounded. Pray let the delegates from this colony to Connecticut see this, they know Col. Forster, one of the delegates.

J. PALMER, one of the committee.

A true copy from the original, per order of the committee of correspondence of Worcester, April 1775.

Attested and forwarded by the committees of Brookline, Norwich, New-London, Lyme, Saybrook, Killingsworth, E. Guilford, Guilford, Brandford, New-Haven.

Fairfield, Saturday, April 22, 8 o'clock.

Since the above-written we have received the following by a second express.

Thursday, 3 o'clock afternoon, A. M.

S I R,

I am this moment informed by an express from Woodstock, taken from the mouth of the express, then two of the clock, afternoon. — That the contest between the first brigade that marched to Concord, was still continuing this morning at the town of Lexington, to which said brigade had retreated, that another brigade had, said to be the second mentioned in the letter of this morning, landed with a quantity of artillery, at the place where the first did. The provincials were determined to prevent the two brigades from joining their strength if possible, and remain in great need of succour.

N. B. The regulars when in Concord, burnt the court-house, took two pieces of cannon, which they rendered useless; and began to take up Concord bridge, on which Capt. (who, with many on both sides, were soon killed) made an attack upon the king's troops, on which they retreated to Lexington; To Col. Ob. Johnson, I am, Canterbury.

EB. WILLIAMS: P. S. Mr. M-Farlan of Plainfield, merchant, has just returned from Boston by way of Providence, who conversed with an express from Lexington, who further informs, that 4000 of our troops had surrounded the first brigade above-mentioned, who were on a hill in Lexington, that the action continued, and there were about 50 of our men killed, and 150 of the regulars as near as they could determine, when the express came away; it will be expedient for every man to go who is fit and willing.

The above is a true copy as received per express from New-Haven, and attested to by the committee of correspondence, from town to town.

Attest.
Jonathan Sturgis,
Andrew Row and,
Thaddeus Burr, } Committee.
Job Bartram,

The above was received yesterday at 4 o'clock, by the committee of New-York, and forwarded to Philadelphia, by ISAAC LOW, Chairman of the committee at New-York.

To the proper Judges of Right and Wrong.
(A story founded on fact.)

RECLUSIO had his lot in life fallen to him in a private part of his country; having a small settlement of land near the Sugar-loaf, which covers it on the west and north-west. On this land he had a plantation, which he cultivated and improved with pastures, meadow, fields, and along meandering lane through it for the benefit of his stock, which he too pleasure in seeing. All this he thought he had a right to do, and accordingly laid out, and appropriated this plantation to his own convenience and emolument. He had gates on both sides of his re- cluse, to admit the cheerful countenances of friendly acquaintance and strangers, whose kind conversation and company contributed to the happiness of his life.

The scene now changes! Contrary to *Reclusio's* expectations, these private rights of his have been invaded, and broke in upon; therefore, Mr. Printer, he desires you will publish some of his hermetical sentiments from your press, that the public may correct him if he is out. He does not think it good breeding to have his fences thrown down, and inroads made thro' his plantation. He does not deem it polite for men to forsake the open ways of men, and pass and repass through his swine-lane; especially with dogs after them, to fright his hogs from their food into the woods! He looks upon such practices to be not only ungentle and unneighbourly, but immoral, and too low for a creature of an upright face to practice, as it is not doing as they would be done by.

Neighbour to *Reclusio* was *Serpentine*, a man who has lain torpid the most part of his existence; he shuns the open ways of men, even when he steps into life! He despises the seven roads, and branches of roads in and through *Reclusio's* land, and would traverse the crooked turnings of his swine-lane! This swine-lane passenger thus practising, let *Reclusio* upon invitation, who found means to stop the intruder out of his by-road. *Serpentine*, thus stopped, arms himself with fell revenge! He curtails this swine-lane story, and takes care, ever to leave out that part, by which the hearer may judge of it as it is. He plucks the swine lane, but never plucks himself in it or his accomplices scaring the poor swine from the food and range allotted them. *Serpentine* herein acts in character, but is this just? Is not he that speaks and acts but part of the *trash* a deceiver? And is not a deceiver, whether he speaks true or false, a liar in the most proper sense of the word? The vulgar think, if they speak words of truth, though it be but in part, they themselves are true: alas! Only try this by the word of *truth* itself. Let a person keep covered the former part of the first sentence in the 1st verse of the 14th or 53d psalm, and he will find it reads thus: *there is no God.* Now will any one say he is a true man who reads the scripture thus? Thus true, and thus only, has *Serpentine* been to the case between him and *Reclusio*.

Assured fame relates, *Serpentine* keeps a black scroll, on which he inscribes the names of those unhappy delinquents, he intends at fatal times to "throw chunks in their way!"—say ye good men, ye learned divines say; is this right? say too, ye sages in divinity, how deep must *Serpentine* bury his scroll, to prevent its resurrection.

Reclusio never gave *Serpentine* just cause of offence. There are some things set apart for their proper use;—some privacies not to be broke in upon;—and is not a man's plantation one of these? will any well-bred man then, or even any man who has a soul, forsake a plain open way, to pull down fences, or sculk through a swine lane, without a proper decorum, and reasons given for so doing? but *Serpentine* grows worse by controul. No sequestered place, sacred to its use, can keep out obtruders: even Eden itself, that once happy spot, was infested, and made unhappy by a serpent.

This case may seem a riddle to my country. But it is only a prelude to what must follow. *Serpentine*, it seems, is determined upon *Reclusio's* rights; and *Reclusio* in return, is as determined he will never give them up, but will make his rights appear to his country, in whom he reits his confident trust. And that he shall be protected and defended in them, against the daring inroads of all usurpers.

CUSTOM-HOUSE. ENTERED.

Brig James, John Smith, Cork.
Snow Hope, John Hyde, Poole.
Schooner Chatham, Ben. Fleetwood, Virginia.

Brig Olive Branches, Oliver Frampton, Bristol.
Schooner Triton, James Forbes, St. Croix.

C L E A R E D.

Brig Betsey, Thomas Rowland, Guernsey.
Brig America, Richard Stacy, Cadix.
Schooner Harriett, William Lawrence, Virginia.

Just imported from Barbados, in the schooner Hannah, Capt. Russell,

A FEW small casks of the very best old cake spirit, which are to be sold at my store, on reasonable terms, for ready money.

THO. BROOKE HODGKIN.

Annapolis, April 23, 1775.

Just imported from Bristol, in the ship Olive Branch, Capt. Frampton,

A PARCEL of indentured servants, amongst whom are several tradesmen, whose indentures are to be disposed of, by

THO. BROOKE HODGKIN.

G E O R G E W A T S O N.

ABOVE thirty years ago, a weaver to trade; son of George Watson, blacksmith in Town-head of Bervie, in the shire of Kintardine, North-Brabant: Was about 22 years of age when he left home and went to Maryland.—His friends by different informations underfoot he carried on a manufactory at Annapolis in the weaving branch.

If said George Watson is yet alive, and meets or hears of this advertisement, he will know of something greatly to his advantage, by applying to Robert Baines in Norfolk or to the publishers herof.

Robert Baines to pay 13 w

Annapolis, April 20, 1775.

THE subscriber has upon hand about seven hundred pounds first cost of goods, which he will dispose of upon exceeding low terms.

ROBERT BUCHANAN.

FOUND between Kent point and Poplar Island in off-shore, an anchor about 400 weight. The owner may have it, proving property, paying charges and salvage, by applying to Mr. Patrick Graham, in Port-Tobacco, Charles county.

WAS taken up by Richard Bennett Lloyd's, negroes, at Worton point, some time this winter, a small boat, 13 feet keel, freight rabbit, white bottom, the first streak black, the upper streak red; 4 row locks, 2 oars, a sprit-sails; and has an iron chain to her.

ON the 26th of last month, parted an anchor near Kent point, in three or four fathom water, the anchor about four cwt, the stock bound with four iron rings, supposed to be left with it about four or five fathom of cable; the buoy made of cedar, painted red, and flung, and about eight fathom of a 1/2 inch buoy rope. It is strongly presumed that a boat belonging to St. Mary's, on Patowmack, has taken up this anchor. Whoever has it, are requested either to advertise, or return it to Col. Edward Lloyd, on Wye river, or the subscriber in Annapolis, who will pay a reasonable charge for his or their trouble.

A. BRYAN.

TO be sold by the subscribers, one lot of ground in George-town, whereon are several good buildings. Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms, by applying to Mr. William Deakins, Jun: in George-town, or the subscriber on Captain John, Frederick county.

ALEXANDER OFFUTT.

TO be sold by the subscribers, for ready money, at Upper Marlborough, on Monday the fifteenth day of May next, if fair, if not, on the next fair day,

ABOUT twenty country-born negroes; amongst which are several young breeding women, boys and girls, from eight to fifteen years of age. The sale to begin at 12 o'clock.

PHILIP CLARKE,
GEO. M'CLARKE,
ROGER CLARKE.

N. B. London bills will be taken at the current exchange.

TO be sold at public sale, to the highest bidder on the premises, the sixth day of June next,

TWO hundred and fifty acres of land in Frederick county, Maryland, lying about five miles from George-town, whereon is a good plantation well improved, with necessary buildings for planter or farmer, an exceeding good apple orchard, some good marsh for meadows, the land is well timbered and rich, suitable for planting or farming, the purchaser will have liberty to sow a crop of fall grain soon as he may choose; possession will be given the first day of December next. Six months credit will be given for one half the purchase money, and twelve months for the other half, on giving bond with good security.

NATHANIEL SLICER.

TO be let to the lowest bidder, at the Cool Springs, in St. Mary's, on Monday the first day of May, if fair, if not, the next fair day,

THE building of an overhead water mill. At which time the trustees for Charlotte Hall are requested to attend.

HENRY TUBMAN, clerk.

TAKEN up as a stray by William Boulds, living in Newtown Neck, St. Mary's county, about five miles from Leonard town, a small gray horse, about thirteen hands and one inch high, with one white hoof, not-branded, about fifteen years old; the above horse was sold last fall to a certain Anthony M'Kindley. The owner is desired to take away the said horse, and pay charges.

To be sold, on Wednesday the last day of May next, to the highest bidder, on the premises,

A TRACT of land, called Willson's Inheritance, lying in Frederick county, near the Sugar-Loaf mountain, containing by patent 1299 acres; on which are two plantations, improved on near 300 acres of the aforesaid land in the following manner: That on which Jonathan Willson lives, has a dwelling-house and kitchen under the same roof, with a large back of stone chimneys between them; a quarter for slaves, with a stone chimney; two large well built tobacco-houses, the one shingled, the other double covered; there is a wheat floor in one of them, and serves as a barn. There are likewise most other convenient out-houses and garden. There are small orchards of apples, peaches, and cherries, a small meadow, fine pastures and fields all under good fencing, with convenient divisions, in the best repair.

The other whereon John Willson lives, has a dwelling-house with 4 rooms on the lower floor, and three above stairs, besides a passage room; it has two brick chimneys, and a cellar under it walled in with stone; it is quite finished, and turned off in the neatest manner with wainscoting, plastering and painting. There is a good kitchen and quarter with brick and stone chimneys; three large tobacco-houses, two of them almost new, a new thatched barn 60 by 24, besides a new thatched 60 feet cow-house, and most of all other convenient out-houses. On this plantation is a fine thriving young apple orchard, just beginning to bear, a peach orchard, with other fruit bearing trees, garden and yards, and a very pretty meadow.

This tract of land is of two sorts—*one* distinguishes it by the terms of apling and timber land: The best of the apling land produces good tobacco, and in general it is fruitful for Indian corn, and all manner of small grain. The timber land is strong, and produces large fine tobacco; a large increase of corn or any kind of grain. There is a due proportion made of each kind of these lands to both plantations. The apling land affords more fence-rails and fire-wood than needed; and the timber land affords all kinds of timber to support the plantations. These two plantations will suit two gentlemen planters exceedingly well; either a single son, or two kind neighbours. We have used them as plantations, but they might easily be converted into two good farms.—They lie at the distance of 35 miles from Bladensburg, and 32 from George-town mark.

Any gentleman may view the premises before this and the time of sale, and know the rights, which is indisputable. But this gentleman may be disappointed in any circumstances; no bid for this land can be valued under 36 shillings sterling per acre; and the subscribers must receive 2400 sterling at least, paid them between this and 8 September next. And then, upon giving bond up in interest, with security, if required for the remaining part of the money to be paid in a year from that date, convenience will be made to the purchaser, and possession given before next Christmas day if required.

JONATHAN WILLSON:
JOHN WILLSON.

F O R E Y D O L L A R S R E W A R D.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Tuesday night last, two servant men; viz. Thomas Spears, a joiner, born in Bristol, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 6 1/2 inches high, slender made, and a coarse voice—he has short sandy coloured hair, light grey, or rather blue eyes; a little pock-marked and freckled; he took with him a coat, waistcoat, and breeches, of light coloured duell, with black horn buttons—another light coloured cloth waistcoat, (I believe a little tarred) old leather breeches, check and ofsnabrig shirts, a pair of new mild yarn hose, a pair of old ribbed ones; a new pair of ofsnabrig trousers, and a felt hat but little worn.

William Webster, born in Scotland, and talks broad, about 5 feet 6 inches high, 30 years of age, well made, with light brown hair, (short) and a roundish face; he took with him an olive coloured coat, pretty much worn, with black horn buttons, a duell waistcoat and breeches (from the same cloth of Spears) new ofsnabrig trousers, check and ofsnabrig shirts. Whoever apprehends the said servants, and delivers them at my dwelling-house in Fairfax county, shall receive the above reward, or twenty dollars for each, from

G. WASHINGTON.

F I V E P O U N D S R E W A R D.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Calvert county, named Mary, about sixteen or seventeen years of age; had on when she went away, a black quilted petticoat lined with green, a blue waistcoat with green sleeves; also took with her, a Spanish cotton petticoat and a calico waistcoat, she is of a dark brown complexion, very smart in conversation; it is supposed that she is gone to the Eastern shore, with her mother, who had with her a young child, and is a free woman, the above-mentioned Mary is also free at the expiration of the age of thirty one. Whoever takes up the said Mary, or secures her so that the subscriber may get her again, shall be entitled to a reward of three pounds if taken on the Western shore, if on the Eastern shore the above reward, and reasonable charges paid by

ANN YOUNG.

Prince George's county, April 20, 1774.
COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro man, who calls himself Josi, and says he belongs to Clement Gardner, of St. Mary's county. His master is desired to pay charges, and take him from

FRANK LEEKE, sheriff.

F I V E P O U N D S R E W A R D.

STOLEN from the subscriber last night, the 14th instant, living near Philip Hammond's saw-mill, Anne Arundel county, a horse 14 hands high, 4 years old, between an iron gray and roan; the off fore foot inside a large piece broke from the hoof, on the near shoulder marked I, and on the near buttock R, trots and gallops. Whoever secures said horse, that the owner may get him again, shall receive three pounds; and if the thief be convicted, the above reward, with all reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

JOSHUA WATTS.

SHUNETH,

That your petitioners did, on Monday the 12th instant, present an humble petition to this honourable house, stating the nature and importance of the commerce between Great-Britain and America. The repeated interruptions which of late years have happened therein: the alarming state to which that commerce is at present reduced; and the true cause, as your petitioners apprehend, of the same; and relying on the justice of this honourable house to take the whole of the weighty matters so stated into their most serious consideration, did humbly pray, that this house would enter into a full and immediate examination of that system of commercial policy, which had formerly been adopted, and uniformly maintained, to the happiness and advantage of both countries, and would apply such healing remedies, as can alone restore and establish the commerce between Great-Britain and America, on a permanent foundation.

Your petitioners have ever conceived an opinion, resulting from education and confirmed by reason and experience, that the connection between Great-Britain and America originally was, and ought to be, of a commercial kind; and that the benefits derived therefrom to the mother country are of the same nature. And observing the constant attention which the British legislature had for more than a century given to these valuable objects, they have been taught to admire the regulations, by which that connection had been preserved, and those benefits secured, as the most effectual institution which human wisdom could have framed for those salutary purposes; precluding, therefore, on this opinion, and supported by this observation, your petitioners beg leave to represent to this honourable house, that the fundamental policy of those laws of which they complain, and the propriety of enforcing, relaxing, or amending the same, are questions inseparably united with the commerce between Great-Britain and America; and consequently, that the consideration of the one cannot be entered on without a full discussion of the other.

Your petitioners observe, by the votes of this honourable house, that a committee hath been appointed, to take into consideration certain papers, presented to this house, by Lord North, on Thursday, the 19th instant; and by the titles and dates of said papers, and in particular of No. 143 and 149 of the same: Your petitioners are warranted in presuming, that the said papers contain matters respecting the present situation of America, and essentially concerning the mutual interests of your petitioners, and that country.

Under all these circumstances your petitioners find reason sincerely to lament, that this honourable house has thought fit to refer the consideration of their said petition to any other committee, than that to which the said papers had previously been referred; and your petitioners conceive that by the resolution to which this house hath come respecting the reference of their said petition, they are absolutely precluded from the benefit of such a hearing, in support of their said petition, as can alone procure them that relief which the importance and present deplorable state of their trade require.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray this honourable house, that they will take the premises into their immediate consideration, and will direct, that your petitioners may be heard by themselves, or their agents, in support of their said former petition; and that no resolution respecting America, may be taken by this honourable house, or by any committee thereof, until your petitioners shall have been fully heard in support of their said petition.

Published by authority of the committee;

Jan. 26. THOMAS LANE, Chairman.

Jan. 28. Yesterday the committee of merchants, traders and others, concerned in the American commerce, attended at the house of commons, and the house having resolved itself into a committee of the whole house, according to the order of Monday last, Mr. Thomas Wooldridge, one of the committee of American merchants, was called to the bar, when he addressed the committee in the following words:

"I am directed by the committee of merchants, traders, and others of the city of London, concerned in the commerce of America, to represent to this honourable committee, that merchants revealing at this bar the state of their affairs, is a measure which all would wish to avoid, unless upon such great occasions as the present, when the public weal is evidently at stake, when their duty as good subjects requires it of them; but when the mode of examination is such as totally precludes them from answering the great public object (which in their opinion, is clearly the case at present) they beg leave humbly to signify, that they were appearing before the committee which has been appointed, and that the merchants are not under any apprehensions respecting their American debts, unless the means of remittance should be cut off by measures that may be adopted in Great-Britain."

Feb. 6. Any vacancies that death may make among the officers that are gone or going to act against the Americans, are to be immediately filled up by sergeants and corporals, and the common soldiers will all have a chance of promotion in this expedition. By this story the soldiers are all in high spirits, and very glad of the opportunity of leaving England and peace.

Orders are sent to Woolwich for a train of artillery to be got ready with all expedition to be shipped with the troops destined for Boston.

March 4. We hear a motion of the first importance will be made in the house of lords, in the course of the next week, by one of the leading members of administration.

March 7. We hear from good authority, that it is intended to put the refractory colonies under military government, and to grant especial charters and privileges to those of them that are obedient.

It is reported that the ministry have received some accounts of a very alarming nature from the British minister at Versailles, of the designs of that court in conjunction with the court of Madrid.

March 8. A very full and late house is expected this day in the house of commons, as the Massachusetts Bay Bill is to be read a third time. When the

House shall think for the bill separated on the necessity of the measure, as the only moderate means of bringing the disaffected provinces to a sense of their duty, without involving the empire in a civil war; and last, that the Americans would not be deprived of any one right whatsoever; that the colony belonged to Britain; that permission to fish was a matter of indulgence; that those who, by their dutiful and obedient conduct, might deserve such an indulgence, would certainly have it, and those who did not, could not, with justice, complain, because they would thereby be stripped of no property, nor deprived of any privilege; for if they were miserable or distressed, it was beyond question clear, that it could only proceed from their own choice. — To this it was answered, that the bill would not serve any one purpose for which it was framed; and even if it should, it would be fraught with every degree of injustice, bad policy, and cruelty, that was possible to enter into the mind of man to conceive. — Mr. Burke observed, that we were now blindly rushing on to ruin and destruction; we were wantonly and passionately doing what we never could again undo. The fishery is now in being, says he; we may, nay, indeed, we must, if the present measures be adopted, certainly annihilate it. The most abject, insignificant, and worthless person that ever breathed, may murder a man, but the greatest collective body that ever met cannot restore him to life; just so it will be with your Newfoundland fishery; destroy, or even interrupt it once, and you will never again be able to make it return into its former channels. But even supposing that you should embark heartily in the cause, however impracticable such a scheme in many other respects may be, will any man convergent in the extent of the fishery, the numerous conveniences, &c. the New-England men have of carrying it on, pretend to say, that the facts endeavoured to be established this day at your bar, deserve a moment's serious consideration; when it is notorious that 500,000, must be advanced in this trade before any return whatever can be made?

He expatiated largely on the direful effects this bill must produce in those places, where both their food and all the means of procuring it, depended on the fishery; famine in such an event, he said, must be inevitable; and whether it would not be more humane to butcher them at once, than to starve them by a designed and pre-determined famine, could hardly admit of a question. He observed, that it had been much relied on by the gentlemen on the other side, that the respective governors were invested with a power to prevent the evils predicted, should the present bill be passed into a law; but this he contended was, by no means the case, particularly in Connecticut and Rhode Island, where the governors not being appointed by the crown, were precluded from exercising that discretionary power on which the friends of the bill offered to defend its justice and practicability. In short, he concluded his speech with bestowing on the bill almost every opprobrious epithet in the English language; observing, that it was the blackest, most tyrannical, and oppressive act, that ever passed. The lord advocate of Scotland closed the debate. He owned that the constitution of the colonies was formed on the same plan with that of the mother country; but contended, that we nevertheless had a superintending power over them, and said, that he had diligently attended to the several charters granted to them, and could never, on the most impartial perusal, discover a single sentence contrary to the supreme superintending power which Great-Britain now claimed.

On Monday M^{rs}. Lester and Davis attended, according to their summons, at the house of commons, to give the house such information as they required relative to the Newfoundland fishery; they went through their examination with great ease, and to the general satisfaction of the whole house. After which the blanks to refrain the New-England fishery were filled up, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

March 10. Deputations are sent from hence to Boston, to try several persons in America.

We hear from Oak Resford, Nottinghamshire, that two troops of Elliot's light dragoons, quartered at that place, received orders for drafting five men out of each troop in order to go to America. When the officers acquainted the men, that they who chose to go might turn out, eighteen voluntarily offered themselves, and they are to call lots which of them are to go.

Recruiting parties are sent to different parts of the kingdom to raise a number of men, that are to be incorporated in all the regiments of foot.

Extract of a letter from Cork, March 1.

"Most of the troops destined for America are arrived here. Both officers and men never went upon an expedition with greater reluctance than on the present intended one. I shudder at the consequences of being obliged to fight against our fellow-subjects."

This morning upwards of 1500 drums were sent down the river, to be carried to the Downs, in order to be put on board the transports bound to America.

It is assured as a fact in the city, that the ministry have lately received some accounts from France and Spain, which have thrown them into great confusion, not knowing what steps are proper to be taken in so critical an affair; for that France has a large body of forces ready to make a descent upon Ireland, as soon as the forces are sent from thence to America, and that the Spaniards have a large fleet ready to attack some of the western islands, but it is generally believed that Jamaica is their principal object.

By the bill now depending for restraining the commerce and navigation of the American colonies, particularly their fishery, after reciting the former acts, by which such trade and navigation were permitted, it enacts, "That during the combinations and disorders which at this time prevail within the province of Massachusetts-Bay and New-Hampshire, and colonies of Connecticut and Rhode-Island, it being unfit that the inhabitants of the said provinces and colonies should enjoy the said privileges of trade to which his Majesty's obedient subjects are entitled, after a time to be limited, and during the continuance of this act, no merchandises enumerated by former acts, being the manufacture of the above provinces; which are to be brought to some other British colony, or to Great-Britain; or any merchandise, which shall at that time have been imported into the said province or colonies, shall be shipped from any of the said provinces or colonies to any place whatsoever, other than to Great-Britain, or some

other merchandise whatsoever, or the manufacture of the said provinces or colonies, or which shall at any time have been imported into the same, shall not be sent to any place whatsoever, except Great-Britain or Ireland, or the British islands in the West-Indies, or for the use of ship and cargo.

Also, that after a limited time, and during this act, no sort of wines, salt, or any goods or commodities whatsoever (except horses, victuals, and linen cloth, the produce and manufacture of Ireland, and goods for victualling his Majesty's ships, and for his Majesty's forces or garrisons, or the produce of the British islands in the West-Indies) shall be imported on any pretence whatsoever, unless such goods be shipped in Great-Britain, and carried directly from thence, upon certificate of goods and vessel.

Likewise, that if any vessel, not belonging to Great-Britain or Ireland, or the islands of Guernsey or Jersey, shall be found, after the limited time, carrying on board materials for such fishery, unless the master produce to the commander of any of his Majesty's ships of war stationed for the superintendence of the American fisheries, a certificate under the hand of the governor of the colonies of Quebec, Newfoundland, Saint John's, Nova-Scotia, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, Georgia, East-Florida, or West-Florida, setting forth that such vessel hath cleared out from some one of the said colonies, and that the actually belongs to his Majesty's subjects, inhabitants of the said colony, it shall be lawful for any of the commanders of any of his Majesty's ships of war stationed for the protection of the fishery upon the coast of North-America, to seize and prosecute all such vessels, with a proviso, that nothing herein contained shall extend to any vessel belonging to the French Nation, which shall be found fishing, and not carrying on any illicit trade.

These constraints to be discontinued, so soon as compliance to the laws shall be restored. Persons giving false certificates to be declared incapable of serving his Majesty, and subject to other pains and penalties."

PHILADELPHIA.

Extract of a letter from New-York, April 19.

"This morning the know Sir William Johnson, Capt. Dean, arrived here from London, but left from the Downs, in 31 days. — The intelligence he brings is not so agreeable as could be wished. The papers are as late as the 5th of March. Capt. Dean says, that the men of war and transports are certainly coming out to America; he lay among them at Spithead; the terms would be first offered, that each government should annually raise a certain sum for the support of the fleet and army of Great-Britain; that complied with, in our own way, an amicable accommodation would soon follow."

ANNAPOLIS. April 17.

The general assembly of this province, is further prorogued to Monday the 5th day of June next.

The following was received yesterday, by hand-bill, by express.

PHILADELPHIA; April 24, 1775.

An express arrived at five o'clock this evening, which we have the following advice.

Watertown, Wednesday morning, near 10 of the clock.

TO all friends of American liberty, be it known, that this morning before break of day, a brigade consisting of about 1000 or 1,200 men landed at Phipp's farm, at Cambridge, and marched to Lexington, where they found a company of our colony militia in arms, upon whom they fired without any provocation, and killed six men, and wounded four others. By an express from Boston we had another brigade are now upon their march from Boston, supposed to be about 1000. The bearer, Trail Briffel is charged to alarm the country quite to Connecticut; and all persons are desired to furnish him with fresh horses, as they may be needed. I have spoken with several, who have seen the dead and wounded. Pray let the delegates from this colony to Connecticut see this, they know Col. Foster, one of the delegates.

J. PALMER, one of the committee.

A true copy from the original, per order of the committee of correspondence of Worcester, April 1775.

Attested and forwarded by the committees of Brookline, Norwich, New-London, Lyme, Saybrook, Killingworth, E. Guilford, Guilford, Brandford, New-Haven.

Fairfield, Saturday, April 23, 8 o'clock.

Since the above-written we have received the following by a second express.

Thursday, 3 o'clock afternoon, A. M.

S I R,

I am this moment informed by an express from Woodstock, taken from the mouth of the express, then two of the clock, afternoon. — That the contest between the first brigade that marched to Concord, was still continuing this morning at the town of Lexington, to which said brigade had retreated, that another brigade had, said to be the second mentioned in the letter of this morning, landed with a quantity of artillery, at the place where the first did. The provincials were determined to prevent the two brigades from joining their strength if possible, and remain in great need of succour.

STOLEN from the subscriber last night, the 14th inst., a fine, young, living near Philip Hammond's farm, Anne Arundel county, a horse 14 hands high, 7 years old, between an iron gray and rose, the color of the inside a large piece broke from the heel, on the shoulder marked T, and on the near buttock R, trot and gallops. Whoever secures said horse, if that owner may get him again, shall receive twelve dollars and if the thief be convicted, the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home, paid by the subscriber.

JOHN A. WATSON

And to be sold by William Aikman, bookseller and stationer, Annapolis.

1. JOURNAL of the whole proceedings of the continental congress, with General Gage's letter to P. Randolph, Esq; and the petition to the king.
2. An essay on the constitutional power of Great Britain over the colonies.
Likewise a variety of the latest political pamphlets.
W. Aikman has got a few pieces of Scotch Holland, that cost as 8d per yard, which he will sell for 3s 10d cash.

THERE is at the Queen-Tree Patuxent, a boat drifted on the major shore, deep sided, built of cedar, and has two hearts painted on her stern. The owner may have her again, on proving property, and paying charges.

HOLLYOAK, BLACKSMITH AND FARRIER.

TAKE this method to inform the public, that he have just opened shop at the back part of Nicholas McCubbin's (shoemaker) garden, by the dock, where he intends to carry on the blacksmith and farriery business. These gentlemen that choose to favour him with their custom, may depend to be punctually served, and at the most reasonable rates.

BADGER.

WILL cover mares this season, at Mr. Anthony Stewart's plantation, at the Rope-walk, near Annapolis, at five pound currency each mare, and a dollar to he groom. Badger is a fine dapple gray, 15 hands one inch high, very honey and handsome, imported in 1773, bred by Mr. Wildman, and got by Lord Clitworth's Bosphorus, who won seven king's plates; his dam by Othello, commonly called Black and all Black, which beat Lord March's Bajezet over Kildare course in Ireland, his grand dam by the Duke of Devonshire's Flying Childers.

Badger won fifty pounds at Gifford; and got lam'd at Epfom, all the times he has started. The money for each mare to be paid at the time of covering. N. B. Good graft for mares at two shillings and sixpence per week. No mares lost out of the pasture will be accounted for.

BELLEM.

WILL cover this season at my plantation, about three miles from Port-Tobacco, near the main road that leads to Bryan town, Benedict and Nottingham, at a guinea a mare, he is rising of five years old, a beautiful blood bay, very active and handsome, in fine order, and very promising, he is generally liked by all that have seen him; his grand sire was the noted Othello, that won seven king's plates, commonly distinguished by Black and all Black; he was got by Mr. Galloway's Selim, out of a three quarter blood mare, he covered sixty-two mares in the year 1773, and fifty-two proved with fold, his colts have turned out so very fine, that several gentlemen have been offered from thirty pounds to fifty; those who send mares any distance, may depend on good pasture and great care, but will not be answerable for any mares that may be lost. The money will be expected when the mares are away.

HENRY MASSEY HANSON.

WHEREAS numbers of the inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county, stand indebted to the subscriber for quit rents which became due on the 25th day of September last. This is therefore to inform such of them that neglect or refuse to pay their several respective balances at or before the 25th day of March next, ensuing, that I shall be obliged to take such steps as the law points out for the recovery of the same.

WILLIAM NOKE, farmer.

Rock-Hall, January 23, 1773.

THIS is to inform the public and my friends in general, that I have removed from Talbot court-house where I formerly kept tavern, to Rock-Hall ferry, which was formerly kept by Mr. Basil Wheeler, but of late by Mr. William Dunn, where I propose to keep the best boats and hands and every thing necessary for the accommodation of travellers; those who chuse to favour me with their custom, may depend on the best usage, from the public's most humble servant,

ISAAC GREENTREE.

WANTED by the commissioners or trustees, for the poor of Anne-Arundel county, 450 poles of cedar or locust to square seven inches, and 9 feet long; 2000 rails of white oak or yellow poplar, 3 by 4 inches, and to be 20 feet long. Whoever will supply the above articles, are desired to apply to Mr. Nathan Hammond, one of the trustees.

NOTICE is hereby given to the inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county, that I will attend at the house of Mrs. Jemima Selby, on the head of South river, on Saturday the 29th day of April next; at Samuel Manfell's, on Monday the first day of May; at William Simpson's, on Tuesday the second day of May; at Mr. Thomas Gaffaway's, on Thursday the fourth day of May; on Saturday the sixth day of May, at Elk-Ridge Landing; and at Pig-point on Saturday the tenth day of June, to receive the public dues, lawyer's and officer's fees, and the thirty-two per poll; also the balances due me on account of quit rents. And as I have declined farming his lordship's quit-rents, and a large number of balances being due to me on that account, those who are in arrears, are hereby requested to discharge the same: A neglect of which will compel me to take compulsive measures for the recovery thereof, which will be disagreeable to

WILLIAM NOKE, sheriff.

Nottingham, April 2, 1775.
I INTEND to go to England this spring, therefore all persons indebted to me, and those who have any claims against me, are hereby desired to come and settle their accounts, with

JAMES FRY.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away last night, from Hackey forge, on the Main Falls of Potapico, Maryland, the two following servants, viz. Thomas Burges, born in the West of England, and speaks much in that dialect; about 45 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well made, good complexion, has short dark brown hair, intermixed a little with grey, and grey eyes: had on and took with him, a half worn felt hat, two olnabrig shirts, cotton jacket and breeches, and country made shoes and stockings.

WILL ADAMS, a mulatto, this country born, 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well made, his wool or hair is longer than those of his complexion generally wear, is an arch fellow, and capable of much deception: had on and took with him, a small hat bound with black worsted binding, two olnabrig shirts, one red and white linen handkerchief, blue cloth pea jacket, white kersey breeches with red button holers, and country made shoes and stockings. Whoever secures the said servants, so that the subscriber gets them again, shall have, if taken 20 miles from home, 40 shillings; if 30 miles, 3 pounds; and if cut of the province, 3 pounds for each, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

WILLIAM HAMMOND.

N. B. Burges has a lump under his throat, occasioned by a boil.

The noted horse Smiling Tom, a beautiful full blood, equal to Fearnought, or any other horse on the continent.

STANDS in high perfection for covering mares this season in Charles county, at the subscriber's plantation on Patowmack, near Cedar Point, at twenty shillings the leap, a guinea the season, or two guineas insurance if the money be paid within four weeks after the first day the mare is put to the horse; if it be not paid in that time, it will be a guinea and a half the season, and three guineas insurance: for the convenience of those near me who send mares, I will take corn or wheat delivered at my house or landing at the market prices, from such as have it not in their power to pay money. Smiling Tom is 15 hands and almost a half high, a fine chestnut, beautifully marked, remarkable for fleetness and getting fine colts, and of such a form, that seeing the horse is his best recommendation. His pedigree and performances are inferior to none in America, and may be seen by applying to the subscriber.

I may not be amiss to inform the public, that after this season Smiling Tom will not cover at less than one guinea the leap, three guineas the season and six insurance, except such mares as insure this season and prove not with foal, such may be sent again every season until they prove with foal, as no money will be returned. I have as good pasture for mares as any in America at 6d per week, and all imaginable care shall be taken of them, but will not be answerable for any that may get away, and as no road or path goes even through my pasture, which is almost surrounded with water, there is little or no danger of it.

J. SMYTH.

To be sold by public auction, on the 12th day of June next,

ALL the lands lately held with Lebanon Forge, situate lying and being in Harford county, on Deer creek, three miles from the chapel, the same distance from the lower cross roads, and twelve miles from Harford; they will be sold in four lots or divisions: the first consisting of near three hundred acres, part of a tract of land called Arabia Petrea, near one half cleared, and the rest in wood land, being the part next the chapel, and extending across the tract to Deer creek; the second consisting of nearly the same quantity of wood land and cleared land as the former adjoining to it, and extending also a cross the tract to Deer creek, on which there is a good seat for a mill. The third intended for a mill seat, containing about forty acres of Arabia Petrea; and twenty-five acres of a tract of land called Conveincy, lying on each side the stream of Deer creek, and including the forge dam and buildings, a grist-mill and saw-mill may be erected thereon at a small expence.—The last lot consisting of two tracts of land called Rough Stone and Isaac's Delight, and containing near three hundred acres. The land in general lies high and healthy, is well wooded and watered, adapted to farming in a well settled neighbourhood, convenient to market and to many places of religious worship of different persuasions.—Plots of the land may be seen at John Rumsey's near the premises, William Buchanan's at Baltimore-town, or Benjamin Rumsey's at Joppa. The terms of sale, and the title will be made known on the day, by

WILLIAM BUCHANAN, and BENJAMIN RUMSEY.

Annapolis, December 7, 1774.

TO be sold or rented, the lot and improvements thereon where Patrick Tonry lately lived in this city; consisting of a dwelling-house, brew-house, and other conveniences, all adjoining to the water; in the brew-house there are a large copper-boiler and distil with a malt-kiln. For terms, apply to

JAMES DICK and STEWARD, and ROBERT COUTEN.

To be let and entered on immediately, THE noted and well accustomed tavern in Chester-town, Maryland, late the property of George Layburn, deceased. There are great improvements made on the premises, and still further encouragement will be given to any person applying, who will study to recommend the house to the public. For terms, apply to Joseph Couden, in said town.

WANTING, a quantity of bark for the tanning business this season, and the subscribers will give the best of prices for the same, delivered in Annapolis. if 2 SELBY and HOWARD.

To be sold at public vendue, on Monday the 12th day of May next, at the house of Mr. James Tootell, on the head of Severn,

FOUR Negroes, consisting of one man, one woman, a child, and one young girl about fifteen years of age. Also one silver watch, with several other articles, all belonging to the estate of the late Thomas Brown. And on the Monday following we will attend at the house of Mr. William Spiers, to settle with those people that purchased any thing at the former sales of the said estate, and those who neglect to come and settle may expect to have suits brought against them without further notice.

JOHN HALL, son of Edw. Administrators of BENJ. WRIGHT.

To be sold to the highest bidder, at Mr. Ninian Beall's, of Ninian, on the 20th day of August next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

TWELVE hundred acres of land, lying on great Seneca creek, (near the mouth) in Frederick county, Maryland; whereon is three plantations, a great quantity of valuable meadow land, and two exceeding good mill seats, the purchaser or purchasers to have immediate possession, on giving bond with approved security, payable the 20th day of November 1776: to carry interest from the date of the bond, if not punctually discharged at or on the afore-said 20th day of November. The land will be laid out in lots suitable to the purchaser. Any person inclinable to view the land before the day of sale, may apply to Ninian Beall, son of Ninian.

CHARLES BEALL.

To be sold, at public sale, to the highest bidder, on the premises, the first Tuesday in June next, if fair, if not, the next fair day,

THREE valuable improved lots in George-Town, on Patowmack river. Any person inclining to purchase may view the lots, by applying to Mr. Thomas Johas, or William Deakins, jun. in George-Town. The title and terms will be made known on the day of sale. Credit will be given on bond, with security if required.

HENRY WARING.

ON Saturday night, the 1st instant, BROKE JAIL, the two following negroes, viz.

The one by the name of SAM, who was committed as a runaway, said he belonged to Bun Jackson, living in Baltimore county, about fourteen miles from Baltimore-Town; he is about five feet eleven inches high, a likely, sprit, clean-limbed fellow, appears to be about 25 years of age, carries himself, when standing or walking, very erect; he often said, when in jail, that he should be intitled to his freedom at the age of thirty-one years, as his mother was a free mulatto, and that he intended (when he left his master) down to Point Lookout, in St. Mary's county, where his mother lives, to see her and his old mistress, with whom he had formerly lived, and was in hopes his old mistress would get him again, as he thought she had the best right to him, the said Bun Jackson having, some years ago, taken him and another negro, when young, from his said mistress by force, and carried them away in a vessel round to Baltimore. Hiseloathing, when he broke jail, were a negro cotton jacket and breeches, an old olnabrig shirt, country made stockings, shoes, and hat.

The other negro, called WILL, was committed for sundry thefts, is the property of James Livers, living in Charles county, about five miles from Port-Tobacco, is a very impudent looking fellow, has a bold saucy way of talking, and is a remarkable rogue in the neighbourhood where he lived; he appears to be an able strong fellow, about five feet four inches high, and thick set; had on in jail an iron collar, which he wore under an olnabrig shirt, and an old ragged great coat, in order to conceal it, he had also a pair of old flecking leggings, and a pretty good felt hat. Whoever apprehends said negroes, and brings them to the subscriber, living about a mile from Port-Tobacco, shall receive a reward of seven pounds ten shillings for both; or three pounds for Sam, and four pounds ten shillings for Will.

W. HANSON, sheriff of Charles county.

THE committee of Charles county have empowered me to engage a vessel of 2000 to 3000 bushels burthen, to load with grain on Patowmack river, for the use of the poor inhabitants of the town of Boston, where it is to be delivered. Any person that has such a vessel to charter, and will let me know their terms if they be agreeable, shall have the above freight.

R. T. HOOE.

THE trustees for building a new church in the city of Annapolis, in St. Anne's parish, give notice, that the old church will be pulled down on Monday the 20th instant; and all persons desirous to keep such parts of the said church as have been erected at their private expence, or willing to remove the tomb-stones, are desired to meet the trustees at the church, on that day. Subscribers are desired to pay their subscription money to Mr. Thomas Hyde.

To be sold by SHAW and CHISHOLM, cabinet and chair-makers, in Church-Arreet, Annapolis, A QUANTITY of mahogany, in logs, planks, and boards, and a variety of looking-glasses in Mahogany frames. They likewise do various kinds of turner's work.